

Borehole

60-07-01**Log Event A****Borehole Information**

Farm : <u>U</u>	Tank : <u>U-107</u>	Site Number : <u>299-W18-114</u>
N-Coord : <u>38,043</u>	W-Coord : <u>75,617</u>	TOC Elevation : <u>665.00</u>
Water Level, ft :	Date Drilled : <u>1/31/1976</u>	

Casing Record

Type : <u>Steel-welded</u>	Thickness : <u>0.280</u>	ID, in. : <u>6</u>
Top Depth, ft. : <u>0</u>	Bottom Depth, ft. : <u>105</u>	

Borehole Notes:

The drilling of this borehole may have been started with 8-in. casing that was removed when the borehole was completed. Ten sacks of cement were used in the completion of this borehole. According to the driller's records, this borehole was not perforated.

Equipment Information

Logging System : <u>1</u>	Detector Type : <u>HPGe</u>	Detector Efficiency: <u>35.0 %</u>
Calibration Date : <u>10/1995</u>	Calibration Reference : <u>GJPO-HAN-3</u>	Logging Procedure : <u>P-GJPO-1783</u>

Log Run Information

Log Run Number : <u>1</u>	Log Run Date : <u>11/2/1995</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Bob Spatz</u>
Start Depth, ft.: <u>98.5</u>	Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. : <u>36.0</u>	MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u>

Log Run Number : <u>2</u>	Log Run Date : <u>11/2/1995</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Bob Spatz</u>
Start Depth, ft.: <u>0.0</u>	Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. : <u>37.0</u>	MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u>



Borehole

60-07-01

Log Event A

Analysis Information

Analyst : S.E. Kos

Data Processing Reference : P-GJPO-1787

Analysis Date : 5/20/1996

Analysis Notes :

This borehole was logged in two log runs. The pre- and post-field verification spectra indicate that the logging system was operating properly during data collection. The energy/channel drift observed during the logging runs did not exceed the search parameters of the processing software, and multiple energy calibrations were not required to process the data. A data overlap occurred at a depth of about 36 ft when the same depth interval was logged between the log runs. The calculated concentrations were within the statistical uncertainty of the measurements, indicating acceptable repeatability.

The casing thickness is presumed to be 0.280 inch (in.), on the basis of published thickness for schedule-40, 6-in. steel casing. Casing-correction factors for a 0.280-in.-thick steel casing were applied during analysis.

Cs-137 was detected intermittently from the ground surface to a depth of 14 ft. The maximum concentration of 9 pCi/g was measured at a depth of 0.5 ft.

Processed U-235 and U-238 concentrations related to uranium fuel materials waste were detected in this borehole. Processed U-235 was detected continuously at depths from 52 to 57 ft, from 73 to 77 ft, and at intermittent locations between these two zones. The maximum U-235 concentration of 9 pCi/g was measured at a depth of 55 ft.

Processed U-238 was detected continuously at depths from 52 to 58 ft, from 73 to 81 ft, and at intermittent locations between these zones. The maximum U-238 concentration of 200 pCi/g was measured at depths of 53 and 55 ft.

Details regarding the interpretation of the data for this borehole are presented in the Tank Summary Data Reports for tanks U-104 and U-107.

Log Plot Notes:

Separate log plots show the man-made (e.g., Cs-137) and the naturally occurring radionuclides (K-40, U-238, and Th-232). The natural radionuclides can be used for lithology interpretations. The headings of the plots identify the specific gamma rays used to calculate the concentrations.

A combination plot includes both the man-made and natural radionuclides, in addition to the total gamma derived from the spectral data and the Westinghouse Hanford Company (WHC) Tank Farms gross gamma log. The gross gamma plot displays the latest available digital data from WHC with no attempt to adjust the depths to coincide with the SGLS data.

Uncertainty bars on the plots show the statistical uncertainties for the measurements as 95-percent confidence intervals. Open circles on the plots give the minimum detection level (MDL). The MDL of a radionuclide represents the lowest concentration at which positive identification of a gamma-ray peak is statistically defensible.